

MAY CHANGE PERSONNEL OF GERMAN DELEGATION AND EXTEND THE TIME

Present Delegation Reported Violently Opposed to Signing the Peace Treaty, Cabinet of Like Mind

BUT FEELING AMONG GERMANS GENERALLY IS THAT TERMS MUST BE MET

Meantime Marshal Foch Continues His Preparations To Meet Any Emergency That May Arise and Concentration of Troops Along The Rhine Will Be Complete by Saturday; Italian Crisis Adds To Uncertainty, As The Orlando Uncertainty of The Situation

MAY BE CHANGED IN GERMAN DELEGATION

Paris, June 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—Advisers received in American peace conference circles in Paris from Weimar indicate that there may be a change in the personnel of the German peace delegation and that a short extension of the time limit for signing the peace treaty may be requested by the Germans, but that the Germans will sign the treaty.

(By The Associated Press.) While the members of the German peace delegation are still reported unofficially as violently opposed to signing the treaty and the greater part of the German cabinet to be of similar mind, latest indications are that the general feeling in Germany is tending toward recognition of that fact that the allied demands must be met. American peace conference circles in Paris have received indications that to meet the requirements of the allies there must come a change in the personnel of the recalcitrant German leaders and that a request for a short extension of time from Monday, when the time limit for Germany to answer expires, may be asked in order that a plebiscite in Germany can be held to determine the consensus of opinion of the masses.

But Treaty Will Be Signed. These indications, however, seemingly point toward the belief that the Germans, in any eventuality, will sign. Meanwhile, Marshal Foch continues his preparations to meet any contingency that may arise. The concentration of allied troops along the Rhine will be complete Saturday in readiness to invade Germany further in case the Germans remain obdurate up to the time of the expiration of the time limit. Foch is reported also to have extended his line to the Danube, so as to be able to operate from that region against Germany should necessity require it.

Italy as a Stumbling Block Again. As an addition to the uncertainty prevailing with regard to whether Germany will sign the peace treaty, has come a crisis in the Italian government to perplex the peace conference. Failing to secure a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies in Rome on a demand by Premier Orlando that the Chamber in secret session listen to the government's explanations of its foreign policy, the Italian Cabinet has followed precedent in parliamentary affairs and has resigned. This action may still further complicate the work of the peace conference, especially in straightening out the tangle that long has existed as regards Italy's claims to Fiume and the Dalmatian coastal region.

The vote of lack of confidence in the government was an overwhelming one, being 259 to 70. Prior to the vote the premier in a statement to the chamber had announced that the various economic and financial questions concerning Italy had been solved, or were about to be solved.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS TO ENFORCE PEACE TERMS.

London, June 19.—Morning newspapers featured British naval and other preparations in the event of Germany refusing to sign the treaty of peace and print under big headlines several unofficial reports which were current during the night. Grand Fleet on War Footing. The Grand Fleet has again been placed on a war footing, it is reported, and ready to sail for German waters at a moment's notice. It is also stated that the dirigible R-34 has been diverted from her trans-Atlantic trip, equipped with bombs and machine guns and has been sent on to the Baltic, while her companion aircraft, the R-33, similarly equipped, left Wednesday

GERMAN ASSEMBLY TO ACT SATURDAY ON PEACE TREATY; MAY ORDER A PLEBISCITE

Berlin, June 19.—(Via Copenhagen.)—The German National Assembly will make its final decision on the peace treaty Saturday, according to private advices received here from Weimar. In all probability, it is said, the assembly will decide to order that a plebiscite be taken. If the German National Assembly orders a plebiscite on the peace treaty Saturday the voting will have to be done so that the German answer can reach the allies in Paris by 6:45 p. m. Monday, Paris time, unless the Germans should request and the allies grant a further extension of time in which to answer. Late in April it was reported from Berlin that the German government had all opportunities for an election in readiness for a plebiscite on the peace treaty. At that time sources close to the German government claimed that such an election could be completed throughout Germany in 48 hours. The question of a plebiscite in Germany, however, has not been raised since. Since the revolution in November, all important elections in Germany have been held on Sunday.

BELGIANS WELCOME PRESIDENT WILSON

Character of Demonstrations For Beloved American Enthusiastic, Sincere

SIGHT OF DEVASTATED REGIONS AFFECTS HIM

In That Section It Is Like a Dead Country and The People Seem Hopeless Yet; Different Spirit and Scenes in Other Regions Visited; The Party

(By The Associated Press.) Brussels, Wednesday, June 18.—President and Mrs. Wilson, with King Albert and Queen Elizabeth as their guides, saw the devastation visited upon Belgium by the Germans. The first part of their visit deeply affected the Americans, not only Mr. Wilson but those accompanying him. The second phase was of an entirely different character. In the forenoon few residents were encountered. In the afternoon the appearance of the President at Ypres, Ostend, Zeebrugge and, finally, Brussels, was made the occasion of demonstrations that might have been accorded a conquering hero. With the President and Mrs. Wilson were Miss Margaret Wilson, E. M. Baruch, Norman Davis, Gen. W. W. Harris, Herbert Hoover, chairman of the inter-allied food commission, and Commander Baker.

King Receives President.

The night run from Paris ended at Adinkerke, just across the Franco-Belgian frontier, where King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and a party of Belgian officers received the President. The Americans had breakfast on their train and stepped out of it prepared for their long drive. King Albert wore his officer's suit of khaki, in which Americans in Paris have come to know him better than in any other dress. Queen Elizabeth wore a simple white dress with a dark blue motor car. Beneath the President's long duster he wore a frock coat and during the trip he wore a golfing cap. Mrs. Wilson was dressed in dark blue, with a silk autoing coat. Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, accompanied the party throughout the trip.

YET TORN AND ABANDONED.

There were no ceremonies on the train other than the ordinary greetings and introductions. Through the little station building which had been elaborately decorated the party moved to a long line of cars and began its trip into the shell-torn and, as yet, abandoned country. From time to time the cavalcade halted to permit the visitors to study at close range some piece of destruction that was unusually thorough. Nieuport was the first halt. President Wilson who was riding with King Albert followed Queen Elizabeth and Mrs. Wilson, and walked through what had been the city of Nieuport to the ruins of the canal. From Nieuport eastward along the old line of trenches to Dixmude where the lines at one time almost touched each other, the party alighted at one or two places to examine the nature of the trenches. It then went on toward Ypres. All that part of the ride was in an almost deserted country. There were very few refugees and there could be seen little attempt toward reclaiming the soil. Like a Dead Country. It was like a dead country. Here and there a civilian was encountered but always his face expressed aching hopelessness. Ypres, however,

LEAGUE DEBATE IN SENATE POLITICAL

Vice-President Applies Rules Break To Stop Partisan Shaft-Hurling

THOMAS, OF COLORADO, ARGUES FOR THE LEAGUE

Biffs Knox Resolution in The Official Region; Any Man Who Hasn't Yet Seen The Point Is Intellectually Blind; Today Sheppard and Sherman Speak. Washington, June 19.—Debate in the League of Nations shifted to political ground again today in the Senate with a resulting flurry of party feeling which ended in an admonition by the chair that Senate rules must be observed. The flare up started when Senator Williams, of Mississippi, a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, charged that the Republicans had "stacked" the committee against the league. Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, a republican member, made a spirited denial and Senator McCormick, Republican, of Illinois, declared the Paris peace mission had been "stacked with Democrats."

Marshall Calls a Halt.

Other Senators quickly got into the discussion and still others were asking recognition when Vice President Marshall called a halt, ruling that the discussion which had interrupted a speech by Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, was out of order. The order Senator then resumed his address, directed against the Knox resolution by which the Senate would ask an opportunity to accept the peace treaty without the League of Nations covenant incorporated.

Republicans Put League Into Politics.

Senator Williams' charge followed one by Senator Thomas that the Republicans first had put the league into politics by the celebrated round-robin of the last session, and now were condemning Democratic support of the league as partisan. Mr. Thomas is one of the Democratic Senators who have no definite stand regarding the league, but in his speech today he read many extracts from historical works to show that in the past beneficial proposals often had met the same arguments as now confront the league covenant.

Thomas Attacks Knox Measure.

The Knox resolution he opposed as improper in that it would overstep the power of the Senate in treaty making and would be interpreted as a presumptive effort to dictate to peace conference. Answering the plea that the people should have more time to consider the league proposal, he asserted there already had been wide discussion of the subject for several years. "If there is a man between the two oceans who has not discussed it and reached some conclusion regarding it," he said, "the fact argues for his ignorance and for the impossibility of his ever reaching any conclusion."

Sheppard and Sherman Today.

After Senator Thomas had concluded,

BEER AGITATION HUN PROPAGANDA

General Secretary of Board of Temperance M. E. Church Makes The Charge

Washington, June 19.—Clarence Trul Wilson, General Secretary of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, charged before the Senate Judiciary sub-committee today that agitation for legislation permitting the continued manufacture of beer containing 2.4 per cent alcohol was part of a well organized propaganda backed by German brewers and brewery. Mr. Wilson also charged that the Allied Medical Association of America, which recently endorsed the use of wines and beer, but later rescinded its action, was not a medical organization in "good standing," but one formed by "quack doctors" especially for the purpose of promoting anti-prohibition propaganda. He read a telegram which he said he had received from the American Medical Association and which said: "Allied Medical Association not representative of scientific medicine. Ignate Mayer, President, born Austria; L. Mottefy, Secretary-Treasurer, apparently chief organizer, born Hungary."

Chairman Sterling announced today that the sub-committee would close its hearings on measures to enforce war-time and national prohibition Saturday.

DANIELS AGAINST REDUCED AVIATION APPROPRIATION

Washington, June 19.—In urging a larger appropriation for aviation, the Secretary declared he considered "a calamity, or at least a great mistake, that Congress should compel the air service to mark time for the next year while other nations are giving all that is asked."

When it is considered that this country developed the first successful airplane," he said, "and made the first trans-Atlantic flight, it seems a shame that further development should be thus summarily cut off. It is just as illogical to do that as it would have been to stop telegraph development after the first line had been set up."

FINAL HEARING IS SET BY COMMITTEE

Senate Body To Take Up Question of Confirming Comptroller of Currency

FORMER TAR HEEL BANKER ONE OF THOSE OPPOSING

The News and Observer Bureau, 608 District National Bank Bldg., By S. R. WINTERS. (By Special Leased Wire.) Washington, D. C., June 19.—The Senate banking and currency committee has fixed June 30th as the date for the final hearing of testimony, favorable and adverse, regarding the confirmation of John Shelton Williams of Virginia, as comptroller of the currency. The President having already cleared his nomination to the Senate for another term, the renewal of the fight against his confirmation promises another lively skirmish. By reason of his contact with the state and the fact that Wade H. Cooper, a former Tar Heel banker, is marshalling the forces to effect his rejection by the Senate, North Carolina has an added interest in the outcome of the contest. The personal antagonism by the former North Carolina banker and the Comptroller of the Currency gathers warmth as the hearings progress.

Committee Has Broad Power.

The Senate as a body has reposed to the Senate banking and currency committee the final say as to whether the Virginia shall be retained in office or his nomination rejected. The majority will determine the outcome of the contest and his fate will probably be known in early July. The committee sitting in judgment on the hearings, which have assumed national aspects, is composed of nine Republicans and seven Democrats. Senator George F. Mead, a Republican of Connecticut, is chairman of the committee. The other Republican members are: Senators Carroll S. Page, of Vermont; A. J. Gronna, of North Dakota; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; Jos. S. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Henry W. Kegan, of New Hampshire; Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan; William Calder, of New York.

The Democratic members are:

Senators Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; Charles B. Henderson, of Nevada; John B. Kendrick, of Wyoming; David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts; and Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio.

Two Postoffices Advanced.

Effective July 1, two North Carolina postoffices will be advanced from second to first-class rating, Goldsboro and Rocky Mount. The minimum salary of the postmaster of a first-class office is \$3,000 a year, and the receipts of the office must have attained \$48,233 a year before it is accorded the A-1 rating. These figures include collections from war revenue sources.

With the advancement of Rocky Mount and Goldsboro, there are 11 first-class postoffices in the Tar Heel State. The nine offices already thus classified are Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, High Point, New Bern, Raleigh, Wilmington and Winston-Salem.

L. G. Daniels, postmaster at New Bern, occupies a singular position in postal affairs in North Carolina and the strange anomaly was fostered by war-time emergency legislation.

The New Bern postmaster draws the salary accorded a second-class postoffice, while the county seat of Craven has a first-class rating.

Anticipating that war revenue sources might unduly boost the salaries of postmasters of the country, Congress enacted legislation specifying that no postmaster could draw a salary in excess of the figure contained in his pay envelope immediately prior to the war. Meanwhile, the New Bern office climbed from second class to first grade rating while Postmaster Daniels could not capitalize the opportunity of enhancing his salary. However, effective July 1, 1919, his pay will be increased from \$2,900 to \$3,000 a year.

Daniels Unable To Go.

John B. Locke, chairman of the welcome home committee of Newport News, Va., today urged Secretary of the Navy Daniels an urgent request to join Virginia citizens in welcoming home tomorrow 6,000 North and South Carolina troops of the 81st Division who will embark at Newport News at 5 o'clock Friday from the transport Manchuria. "We are arranging to give these boys a royal welcome. Permit us to urge you to join with Virginians and Carolinians in extending welcome. Mr. Locke wired: "I cannot express my deep regret that official engagements which are imperative, deny me the pleasure of joining."

CHALONER MAKES NEW EFFORT TO GET HIS N. Y. PROPERTY.

New York, June 19.—John Armstrong Chaloner, legally insane in New York State while sane in Virginia, obtained a State Supreme Court order here today directing Thomas T. Sherman, who appointed some years ago to manage his property in this State, to show cause why Chaloner should not now be declared sane in New York and be given charge of his own property. The order is returnable July 8. Meanwhile, Chaloner is exempt from arrest here as an incompetent until June 26 under a Federal Court order issued recently when he came here to prosecute a libel suit.

WOOLLE SOUNDS HIGH PRICE SIREN

Tells Va. Bankers R. R. Would Put Up Rates If Returned To Private Control

FREIGHT CHARGES WOULD INCREASE COST OF LIVING

(By The Associated Press.) Old Point Comfort, Va., June 19.—Return of the railroads to private operation during the readjustment period would occasion a necessity for increased freight rates that would mean a rise in prices in this country "the apex of which no man could predict," Robert W. Woolley, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, declared in an address here today before the annual convention of the Virginia Bankers Association. Owing to the cut in railroad revenues caused by diminishing traffic during the readjustment period and other conditions, said Mr. Woolley, the Interstate Commerce Commission would be forced to grant an increase in rates if the roads were returned to permit them a fair revenue. For these readjustments conditions would prevail, he said, regardless of whether operation of the roads was retained by the government or relinquished to the owners. "Isn't it far sounder economics?" said Mr. Woolley, "to take care of any deficit from carrier operations out of the national treasury, whose coffers are replenished through taxes levied where they can best be borne, than to force by their return an increase in rates?"

The opinion is held by railroad officials generally, said Mr. Woolley that a rate increase of at least 30 per cent would be necessary upon return of the roads. This, he declared, would mean another swing through the "vicious circle" of mounting prices, estimating that such a rate advance would be reflected "fourfold" in the price of finished commodities to the consumer. At the end of the "circle," he said, when labor and raw material costs had been raised to a level commensurate with the rate advance, the railroads would find themselves in exactly the same position as before the advance and the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon a showing of inadequate revenues by the railroads, must again authorize an increase in rates. This process, he said, would ultimately render American industries powerless to compete with those of European countries once they were restored to normal.

The Principal Elements of Cost.

"Bearing in mind," Mr. Woolley concluded, "that the three principle elements in the cost of the finished product are the price of the raw material, the price of labor, and the price of transportation, aren't we, by retaining control of the roads and refraining from increasing freight rates, pegging down one corner of the vicious triangle?"

Not at Variance With Woolley.

"Let me say I do not consider that in advocating continued Federal control

ARMY OF 400,000 NEXT FISCAL YEAR

Senate Military Committee Agree On New Figures in Appropriation Bill

Washington, June 19.—Provision in the army appropriation bill for maintenance of an army of 400,000 officers, and men during the next fiscal year was tentatively agreed on today by the Senate military subcommittee. The House bill, which was before the committee, reduced the size of the temporary army of 500,000 officers and men requested by the War Department to 300,000. Consideration of the bill was virtually completed tonight. Chairman Wadsworth said he planned to report it tomorrow to the full committee which is expected to consider it at once so that the measure can be sent to the Senate without delay and an effort made to expedite its passage before July 1st, when some appropriations will be needed.

Chairman Wadsworth said tonight that numerous changes were made in the House bill owing to the fact that the appropriations carried in that measure had been worked out on a basis of an average army of 300,000 for the coming fiscal year, while the Senate committee increased this to 400,000.

Baker and March Insisted on 500,000.

In appearing before the Senate committee both Secretary Baker and General March were emphatic in their recommendation that the average of the army should be fixed at 500,000 as originally recommended, pending the determination of a definite military policy. Other Increases Over First Estimates. The Senate committee increased appropriations for the army air service and ordnance department, although an estimate was made tonight of the exact amount. It also allowed \$20,000,000 for barracks and quarters in place of \$22,000,000 recommended by Secretary Baker and \$2,000,000 provided by the House bill. An appropriation of \$5,700,000 also was agreed on for vocational training and welfare work in the army camps. The war department asked \$9,000,000 for this work but the House reduced it to \$1,900,000.

ITALIAN COMPLICATIONS RESULT IN RESIGNATION OF EXISTING GOVERNMENT

WILSON'S SPEECH TO BELGIAN DEPUTIES

Fundamental Outrage of Huns Was the Violation of Sacred Treaties

CRIME AGAINST BELGIUM AWAKENED THE WORLD

President Pays Tribute To Desire of Belgians To Occupy a Place Among Free Peoples, a Position Into Which They Have Come Through The Deep Valley of Suffering

(By The Associated Press.) Brussels, June 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—The King and Queen of the Belgians said good-bye to President and Mrs. Wilson tonight after a day of functions and sight-seeing that taxed the energies of every individual in the American party.

The President made three speeches and an extended tour of the battlefields, attended a luncheon and a formal dinner by the King. Had there been any doubt relative to the feeling between Americans and Belgians, it was removed in the chamber of deputies when the President was warmly applauded by the members and those gathered in the galleries.

In a simple, straight-forward manner he brought them to the realization that America was not in the line with the past; that now is the time for credits, and it is proposed to extend them. The President in the course of his speech, said he had in mind to suggest to Congress to elevate the legation at Brussels to an embassy and the post of minister to ambassador. The appearance of President Wilson before the chamber was the most important feature of the day's program, but it was rivaled by the reception of Burgomaster Marx at the Hotel de Ville later in the day. The burgomaster, who had defied the Germans, welcomed the guests before a gathering of the capital's prominent citizens saying: "American Aid Saved the Day. "You represent a noble people whose generous aid preserved millions of human beings from famine and whose prodigious work made of the United States the great storehouse and arsenal of the entente."

With King Albert, the President entered the chamber of deputies to the minute fixed while Mrs. Wilson, Margaret Wilson and the Queen were escorted to their seats. The hall was filled, every member's seat being taken, and the galleries were crowded with men and women, at least a third of the women still wearing mourning.

The President, with the King, was seated on the floor of the House, directly in front of the Speaker. The Queen and Mrs. Wilson occupied places to the Speaker's left. Hymns Expresses Gratitude. The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paul Hymans, expressed gratitude at the part America played in the war. He referred specifically to the work done by Herbert Hoover, who was present and was forced to arise and acknowledge the applause of the chamber. More than once the President, and even Mrs. Wilson, were obliged to bow acknowledgements when references were made to them.

Ovation To Wilson.

At the conclusion of his address, the whole chamber rose and gave the President, Brussels, June 19.—In his address to the chamber as an ovation. The guests were conducted later through the historic rooms, including the Senate chamber, where the English nurse, Edith Cavell, was tried and sentenced by the Germans.

And The Band Played "Old Glory."

On the arrival and departure of the President Belgians bands played, "The Star Spangled Banner." The opening of the session was a picture unusual to Americans. Color guards stationed in the chamber, advanced on signal to the platform behind the Speaker's chair and there grounded their standards and remained at attention through the ceremony. Wherever the President and his party moved throughout the city, it was the signal for huge crowds to gather, children especially. When the party left for the front hundreds of youngsters, mostly girls, gathered before the palace so densely as almost to halt the cars.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

day before the Belgian Chamber of Deputies President Wilson said in part: "The enemy committed many outrages in this war, gentlemen, but the initial outrage was the fundamental outrage of all. They, with that insolent indifference, violated the sacredness of treaties. They showed that they did not care for the honor of any pledge. They showed that they did not care for the independence of any nation, whether it had raised its hand against

Chamber of Deputies Rejects Vote of Confidence in The Orlando Government, Vote 259 To 78

PREMIER HAD FORCED THE ISSUE ON LEGISLATORS

The Resignation of Orlando As a Consequence May Have An Embarrassing Effect On The Peace Conference and The Conclusion of The Treaty With Germany, Orlando Being a Member of The Council of Five; Labor and Food Situation in Italy Not Satisfactory

Rome, June 19.—The Italian government resigned this evening following an adverse vote against it in the Chamber of Deputies. Premier Orlando, in announcing his resignation and that of the cabinet, said King Victor Emmanuel had reserved decision as to acceptance. The chamber had by a vote of 269 to 78 rejected Premier Orlando's motion in favor of discussing the question of confidence, which related to the foreign policy of the government, in secret session.

Prior to the vote Premier Orlando in addressing the chamber said: "Italy's Peace With Germany Solved, Said Orlando."

"Italy's peace with Germany and Austria has been solved in a manner with which, on the whole, I feel satisfied."

Insisting on the necessity of a secret session, the Premier declared that the government needed greater confidence and would treat his motion for a secret session as a question of confidence. The Socialists immediately opposed this.

Signor Orlando in his address said Italy's position had been considerably aggravated by international events during the second fortnight of April. He referred to President Wilson's message regarding the Adriatic question.

The Italian delegation at the Peace Conference, the Premier added, had followed this policy:

"First.—Maintain with firmness all the essential points of the Italian claims, without which Italy is convinced peace will be neither just nor adequate to the immense sacrifices suffered."

"Second.—Remain faithful in your duties toward the Allies."

"Third.—Avoid any blind form of obstinate intransigence. Indeed facilitate conciliatory suggestions capable of producing accord in the conference over the problems concerning Italian frontiers."

Signor Orlando urged parliament to separate the discussion of foreign affairs from the internal policy of the country, the latter being virtually absorbed in the grave question of the high cost of living. Past history showed, he said, that internal perturbations were transitory and that equilibrium soon would be regained.

Food Situation Acute.

The government, the Premier continued, was determined to strengthen the defense of consumers against the cupidty of speculation, which had assumed almost the form of folly. The government intended to suppress to the utmost possible the machinations of the middle man and add in bringing about co-operation among consumers.

Having complete control of bread, rice, cereals, sugar and petroleum, he added, the government would sell them at fixed prices. Meat would be imported, he said, and distributed at the cost without profit and without tax. In summing up the situation, Signor Orlando said:

Darkest Days Are There Right Now.

"The deep unrest throughout the world leads to pessimism such as was never experienced during the war. Immediately after the armistice was signed the people in general, Italians in particular, never went through such dark days as now. This is the most acute phase of the immense crisis arising from the war. Nevertheless, I am not discouraged, believing as I do that the situation gradually will ameliorate."

CONCENTRATION OF ALLIES FOR ADVANCE INTO GERMANY.

(By The Associated Press.) Coblenz, June 18.—The concentration of American, British, French and Belgian troops, begun by order of Marshal Foch, preparatory to advancing further into Germany will be completed Saturday, when several hundred thousand allied soldiers will stand ready to march toward Berlin if the Germans do not sign the peace terms.

Artillery and great trucks carrying various kinds of war material are being moved across the Rhine at Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence and other bridge points within the occupied area.

In the American area there was marked activity today, particularly among the first and second divisions, which are holding the bridgehead. On the left bank of the Rhine the third and fourth divisions completed minor details for advancing if the word comes to go ahead.

The fourth division, which had been ordered home several weeks ago and had turned in all its equipment, is being re-equipped for possible action.